Diabetes

Definition: Respondents ever told by a doctor that they have diabetes. Excluding women who were told this while they were pregnant.

Prevalence of Diabetes

- South Dakota 6.7%
- Nationwide median 8.0%

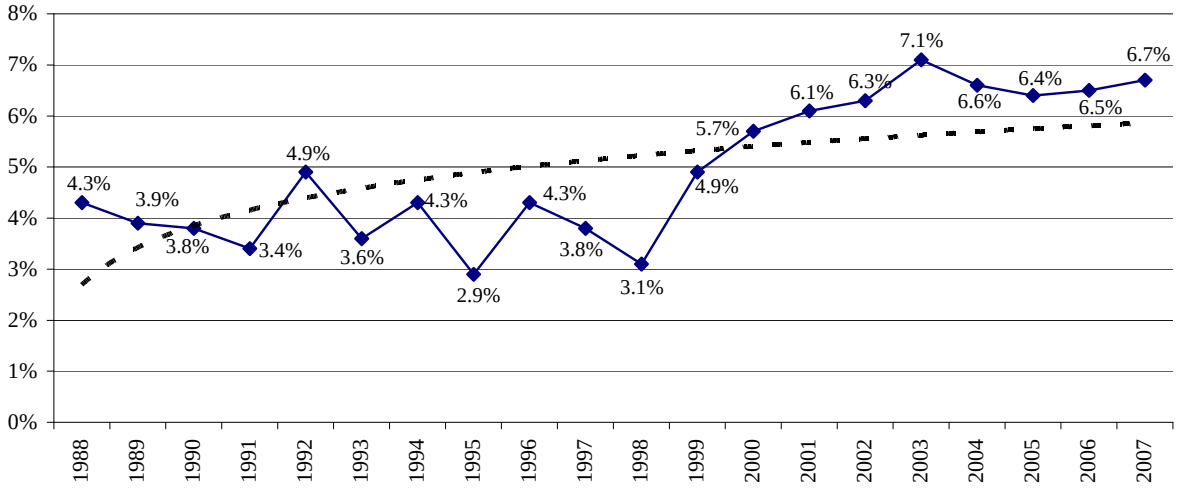
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for adults, ages 18 and over, who have diabetes.

Trend Analysis

Overall, since 1988 the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes has been increasing. This includes a low of 2.9 percent in 1995 and a high of 7.1 percent in 2003.

Figure 19
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 1988-2007



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1988-2007

Demographics

Gender There is no significant gender difference in diagnosed diabetes observed from the available data.

Age The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes generally increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 55-64 and 65-74 age groups are reached.

Race American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of diagnosed diabetes than whites. This difference is much more evident in females than males.

Region The American Indian counties region demonstrates a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those in the southeast, northeast, and west regions show a very low prevalence.

Household Income The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes decreases as household income increases. This association is much more evident in females.

Education Diagnosed diabetes generally decreases as education increases. This is especially true for females. It includes a significant decrease as the some high school and college graduate levels are reached.

Employment Status Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, or a homemaker show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.

Table 23
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2007

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	**6,870**	**6.7**	**(6.1-7.4)**	**2,816**	**6.8**	**(5.9-8.0)**	**4,054**	**6.6**	**(5.7-7.5)**
Age									
18-24	239	1.1	(0.3-3.6)	123	0.4	(0.1-2.6)	116	1.9	(0.5-7.3)
25-34	764	2.0	(1.0-3.8)	305	2.9	(1.3-6.3)	459	1.1	(0.4-2.6)
35-44	927	3.7	(2.5-5.4)	421	4.0	(2.3-7.0)	506	3.3	(2.0-5.4)
45-54	1,417	6.0	(4.6-7.7)	599	6.9	(4.6-10.1)	818	5.0	(3.6-7.0)
55-64	1,344	10.8	(9.0-12.9)	572	10.7	(8.1-13.8)	772	11.0	(8.6-13.9)
65-74	1,059	16.2	(13.7-18.9)	421	17.2	(13.6-21.7)	638	15.3	(12.2-18.9)
75+	1,053	14.9	(12.6-17.7)	363	16.3	(12.4-21.3)	690	14.1	(11.3-17.4)
Race									
White	6,023	6.4	(5.8-7.2)	2,472	6.6	(5.6-7.8)	3,551	6.2	(5.4-7.2)
American Indian	592	11.0	(8.4-14.3)	232	10.7	(7.0-15.9)	360	11.4	(8.0-16.0)
Region									
Southeast	1,540	6.3	(5.2-7.7)	643	6.8	(5.1-9.2)	897	5.8	(4.5-7.5)
Northeast	1,494	6.2	(5.1-7.5)	632	5.5	(4.1-7.2)	862	7.0	(5.5-8.9)
Central	1,431	8.2	(6.6-10.0)	578	8.3	(6.3-10.8)	853	8.1	(5.9-10.9)
West	1,532	6.2	(5.0-7.7)	604	6.6	(4.9-8.9)	928	5.8	(4.3-7.9)
American Indian Counties	873	11.0	(8.8-13.7)	359	11.3	(7.9-16.0)	514	10.7	(8.2-13.8)
Household Income									
Less than $10,000	311	13.3	(9.1-18.9)	103	12.7	(7.0-21.9)	208	13.6	(8.3-21.6)
$10,000-$14,999	368	12.7	(9.5-16.7)	122	14.9	(9.4-22.7)	246	11.3	(7.8-16.1)
$15,000-$19,999	501	10.3	(7.8-13.6)	178	9.0	(5.4-14.6)	323	11.3	(8.1-15.6)
$20,000-$24,999	664	9.5	(6.9-13.0)	232	8.0	(5.1-12.2)	432	10.6	(6.9-16.0)
$25,000-$34,999	885	7.8	(6.0-10.1)	389	8.3	(5.6-12.0)	496	7.2	(5.1-10.1)
$35,000-$49,999	1,160	6.0	(4.5-8.0)	528	7.3	(5.0-10.6)	632	4.7	(3.2-7.0)
$50,000-$74,999	1,068	5.1	(3.8-6.8)	487	5.8	(3.8-8.6)	581	4.3	(2.9-6.4)
$75,000+	1,036	4.5	(3.3-6.1)	528	5.5	(3.7-8.0)	508	3.1	(1.9-5.1)
Education									
8th Grade or Less	263	18.7	(13.6-25.2)	140	18.3	(11.9-27.3)	123	19.4	(12.3-29.2)
Some High School	383	8.2	(5.8-11.5)	149	7.7	(4.5-12.9)	234	8.8	(5.6-13.5)
High School or G.E.D.	2,276	7.1	(6.1-8.4)	999	6.4	(5.1-8.1)	1,277	7.9	(6.4-9.8)
Some Post-High School	1,926	7.2	(5.9-8.8)	684	7.1	(5.0-10.0)	1,242	7.3	(5.7-9.3)
College Graduate	2,010	4.4	(3.5-5.5)	841	5.6	(4.1-7.6)	1,169	3.2	(2.3-4.4)
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	3,205	4.8	(4.0-5.7)	1,290	5.1	(3.9-6.6)	1,915	4.4	(3.4-5.7)
Self-employed	968	4.4	(3.2-6.0)	640	4.5	(3.2-6.5)	328	4.0	(2.0-7.6)
Unemployed	162	9.5	(4.6-18.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	436	5.2	(3.4-7.7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,660	13.8	(12.0-15.8)	629	14.4	(11.6-17.7)	1,031	13.3	(11.1-15.9)
Unable to Work	329	24.0	(18.8-30.2)	135	23.2	(15.9-32.5)	194	24.8	(17.8-33.5)

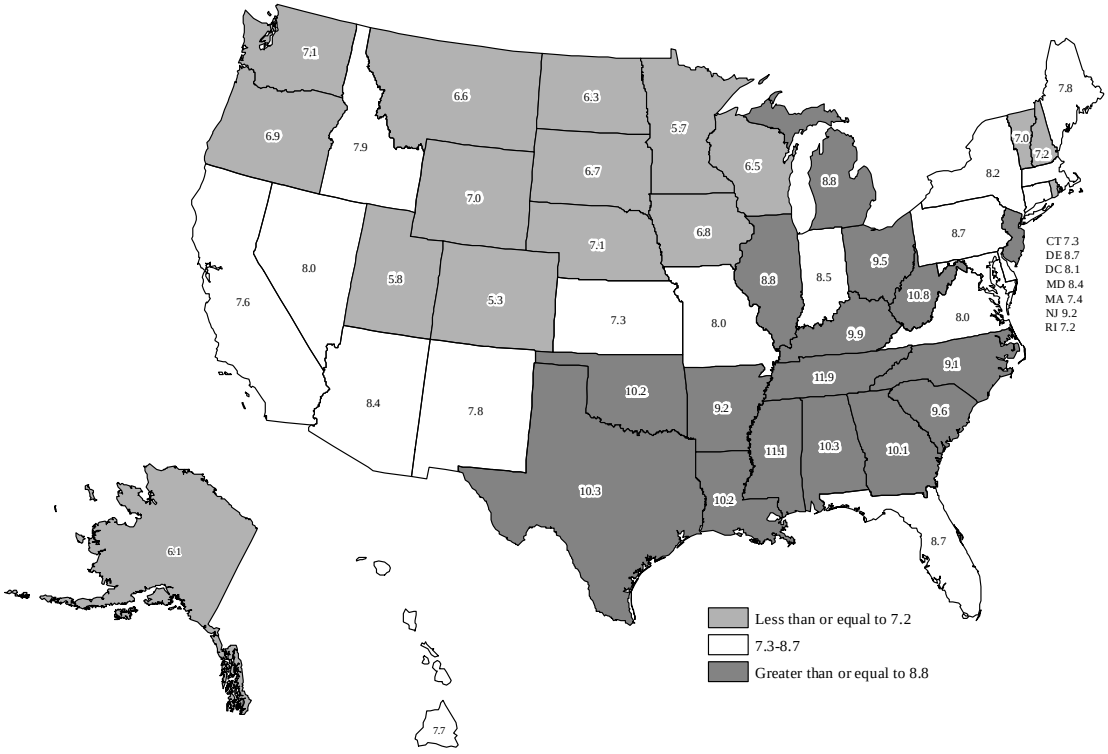
Table 23 (continued) Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2007									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	4,123	6.8	(6.0-7.8)	1,820	7.9	(6.6-9.4)	2,303	5.8	(4.8-7.0)
Divorced/Separated	938	7.7	(5.9-9.8)	400	6.9	(4.7-10.1)	538	8.3	(5.9-11.5)
Widowed	1,052	14.1	(11.8-16.7)	177	13.9	(9.0-20.7)	875	14.2	(11.7-17.1)
Never Married	739	2.5	(1.8-3.5)	414	2.4	(1.5-3.9)	325	2.6	(1.6-4.2)

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2007

National Statistics

The national median for respondents who were told they have diabetes was 8.0 percent. South Dakota had 6.7 percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes. Colorado had the lowest percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes with 5.3 percent, while Tennessee had the highest percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes with 11.9 percent.

Figure 20
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2007



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2007

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who were told they have diabetes for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 26.7 percent of respondents who reported they have previously had a stroke also have diabetes, while 6.2 percent of respondents who reported they have never had a stroke have diabetes.

Table 24
Diagnosed with Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2007

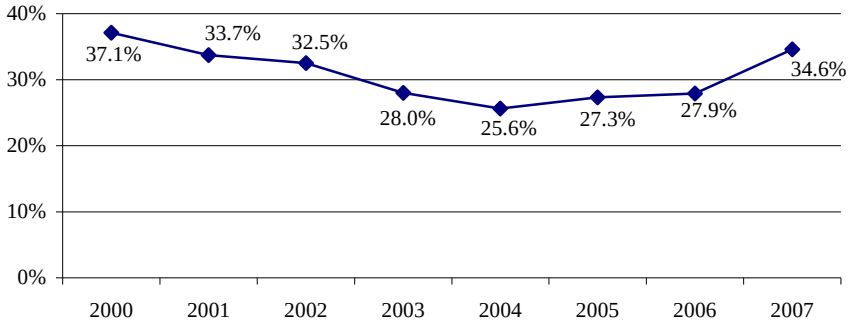
Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Diagnosed with Diabetes	95% CI
Obese (BMI = 30.0+)	1,837	12.3	10.6-14.3
Overweight (BMI = 25.0-29.9)	2,562	5.9	4.9-7.0
Recommended Weight (BMI = 18.5-24.9)	2,057	2.9	2.2-3.7
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,866	9.5	8.2-11.0
Leisure Time Physical Activity	4,998	5.9	5.2-6.7
No Moderate Physical Activity	3,550	8.8	7.8-10.0
Moderate Physical Activity	2,837	4.5	3.8-5.5
No Vigorous Physical Activity	5,214	8.0	7.2-8.9
Vigorous Physical Activity	1,347	3.5	2.5-4.8
Less Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	5,374	6.2	5.5-6.9
At Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables	1,367	9.3	7.6-11.4
Current Smoker	1,295	5.9	4.6-7.6
Former Smoker	1,988	10.1	8.7-11.7
Never Smoked	3,574	5.5	4.7-6.4
Smokeless Tobacco Use	308	2.9	1.5-5.6
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	6,272	7.1	6.4-7.9
Hypertension	2,347	17.5	15.6-19.4
No Hypertension	4,518	3.0	2.5-3.6
High Blood Cholesterol	2,235	14.6	12.9-16.5
No High Blood Cholesterol	3,426	5.3	4.5-6.3
No Health Insurance (18-64)	407	2.9	1.6-5.1
Health Insurance (18-64)	4,033	5.1	4.3-5.9
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,587	4.6	3.7-5.7
Private Health Insurance Plan (18-64)	558	2.4	1.4-4.0
Medicare (18-64)	157	17.1	11.5-24.6
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	158	5.8	2.2-14.4
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	229	8.6	5.3-13.8
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	266	10.1	6.7-14.9
No Flu Shot (65+)	1,601	16.1	14.2-18.3
Flu Shot (65+)	505	13.6	10.3-17.7
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	725	9.2	7.0-12.0
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	1,299	19.1	16.7-21.8
Doesn't Use Sun Block	4,153	6.7	5.9-7.7
Uses Sun Block	1,611	4.5	3.6-5.7
Doesn't Know Cervical Cancer - HPV Connection (Females)	800	11.7	9.3-14.6
Knows Cervical Cancer - HPV Connection (Females)	3,017	5.7	4.9-6.8
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,520	4.0	3.3-4.7
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,306	10.4	9.2-11.7
Binge Drinker	881	1.3	0.7-2.3
Not a Binge Drinker	5,845	8.0	7.2-8.8
Heavy Drinker	220	4.1	1.7-9.4
Not a Heavy Drinker	6,435	7.0	6.3-7.7
Previously Had a Heart Attack	462	23.6	19.4-28.3
Never Had a Heart Attack	6,382	5.8	5.2-6.5
Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	402	23.4	18.9-28.5
Do Not Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	6,394	5.9	5.3-6.6
Previously Had a Stroke	265	26.7	20.8-33.7
Never Had a Stroke	6,592	6.2	5.5-6.9
Current Asthma	501	8.1	5.9-11.0
Former Asthma	172	8.2	5.1-12.9
Never Had Asthma	6,155	6.6	5.9-7.3
Arthritis	2,435	12.4	11.0-14.0
No Arthritis	4,331	4.7	4.0-5.5

Table 24 (continued) Diagnosed with Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2007			
Health Behavior or Condition	**# Respondents**	**% Diagnosed with Diabetes**	**95% CI**
Arthritis - Activities Limited	1,168	15.6	13.2-18.2
No Arthritis - Activities Limited	5,577	5.4	4.8-6.1
Fair or Poor Health Status	1,152	22.3	19.4-25.5
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	5,698	4.5	3.9-5.1
Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30	505	18.1	14.5-22.3
Physical Health Not Good for 0-29 Days of the Past 30	6,213	5.8	5.1-6.5
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30	375	12.2	8.9-16.4
Mental Health Not Good for 0-19 Days of the Past 30	6,374	6.3	5.7-7.1
Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30	493	16.1	12.8-20.0
Usual Activities Unattainable for 0-9 Days of the Past 30	6,314	6.1	5.4-6.8
Dissatisfied / Very Dissatisfied with Life	268	10.8	7.4-15.6
Satisfied / Very Satisfied with Life	6,333	6.6	6.0-7.4
Physical, Mental, or Emotional Disability	1,564	15.1	13.2-17.3
No Physical, Mental, or Emotional Disability	5,234	4.9	4.2-5.6
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	615	18.3	15.1-22.1
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	6,188	6.0	5.3-6.7
Two or More Hours of TV Watched Per Day	4,889	7.9	7.0-8.8
Less Than Two Hours of TV Watched Per Day	1,587	4.3	3.2-5.6
Never Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	3,446	4.7	3.9-5.6
Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	1,002	4.8	3.5-6.6
Diarrhea in Past 30 Days	965	7.7	6.1-9.6
No Diarrhea in Past 30 Days	5,617	6.6	5.9-7.4
Military Veteran	1,007	13.4	10.9-16.4
Not a Military Veteran	5,860	5.7	5.1-6.3

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2007

Figure 21, below, displays the percent of respondents who are taking insulin for their diabetes. In recent years, the percent of respondents taking insulin has been increasing. There was an increase from 27.9 percent in 2006 to 34.6 percent in 2007.

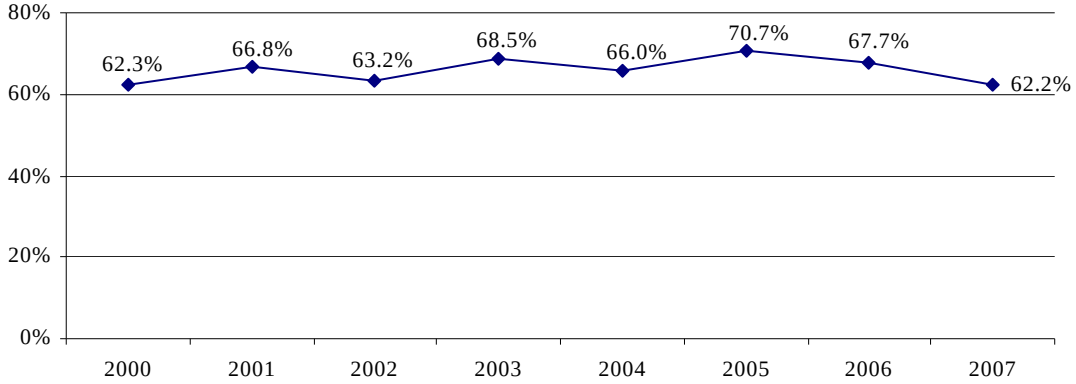
Figure 21
Respondents Who Are Taking Insulin, 2000-2007



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Figure 22, below, displays the percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes. The percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes decreased from 67.7 percent in 2006 to 62.2 percent in 2007.

Figure 22
Respondents Who Are Now Taking Diabetes Pills, 2000-2007



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

From 2006 to 2007, the percent of respondents who only took diabetes pills decreased from 55.6 percent to 48.0 percent. The percent of respondents who only took insulin increased from 15.8 percent in 2006 to 20.4 percent in 2007. Table 25, below, displays this:

Table 25
Respondents Taking a Combination of Insulin and Diabetes Pills, 2000-2007

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**658**	**595**	**608**	**530**	**450**	**344**	**354**	**287**
Insulin and diabetes pills	14.2%	12.1%	10.8%	9.5%	13.8%	12.4%	12.9%	12.5%
Insulin only	20.4%	15.8%	16.5%	16.2%	14.3%	20.2%	20.7%	24.5%
Diabetes pills only	48.0%	55.6%	59.9%	56.5%	54.7%	50.8%	53.9%	49.7%
Neither	17.4%	16.5%	12.7%	17.8%	17.2%	16.6%	12.5%	13.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day as illustrated below in Table 26. In 2007, 0.5 percent of respondents stated that they check their blood for glucose or sugar less than 1 time per month which is a decrease from 5.6 percent in 2000.

Table 26
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar, 2000-2007

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**646**	**587**	**609**	**526**	**448**	**342**	**348**	**277**
1+ times per day	67.3%	64.0%	67.0%	60.8%	59.6%	60.1%	57.6%	58.1%
3-6 times per week	9.6%	9.9%	8.9%	8.6%	9.4%	12.6%	10.7%	8.4%
1-2 times per week	10.8%	9.9%	10.9%	16.7%	12.9%	11.5%	12.0%	14.5%
1-4 times per month	4.8%	6.0%	5.1%	6.4%	7.2%	6.5%	5.9%	5.3%
< 1 time per month	0.5%	2.1%	3.2%	4.1%	6.3%	4.4%	5.1%	5.6%
Never	6.9%	8.2%	5.0%	3.4%	4.6%	4.8%	8.6%	8.1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they check their feet one or more times per day as illustrated below in Table 27. In 2007, 75.5 percent of the respondents stated they check their feet one or more times per day, while 70.3 percent of the respondents checked their feet one or more times per day in 2000.

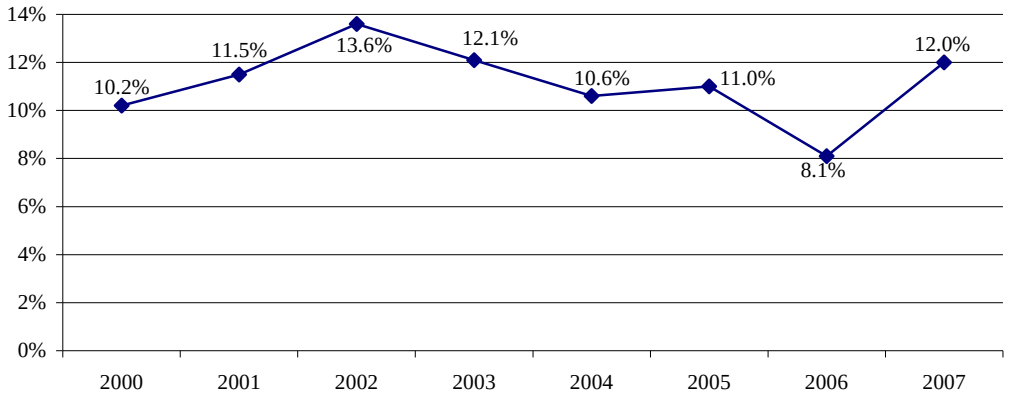
Table 27
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations, 2000-2007

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**650**	**573**	**596**	**521**	**445**	**340**	**337**	**266**
1+ times per day	75.5%	74.9%	82.0%	78.4%	79.1%	78.8%	74.0%	70.3%
3-6 times per week	4.0%	3.4%	1.4%	2.8%	0.9%	4.8%	2.7%	3.9%
1-2 times per week	10.5%	8.1%	7.5%	8.2%	8.9%	8.5%	10.1%	10.3%
1-4 times per month	3.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.1%	4.0%	2.1%	3.9%	5.0%
< 1 time per month	1.0%	2.0%	1.2%	2.3%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	2.6%
Never	5.3%	8.9%	5.3%	6.2%	5.6%	5.3%	7.1%	7.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Figure 23, below, illustrates the percent of respondents with sores on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal. The percent of respondents with sores on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal increased from 8.1 percent in 2006 to 12.0 percent in 2007.

Figure 23
Respondents with Sores That Took More Than Four Weeks to Heal, 2000-2007



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they had seen a health professional for their diabetes four to six times a year. In 2007, 36.3 percent of the respondents stated they saw a health professional four to six times a year, while in 2000, 32.2 percent of the respondents stated they saw a health professional four to six times a year as illustrated below in Table 28.

Table 28
Number of Times Respondents Saw a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes in the Past Year, 2000-2007

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**645**	**575**	**601**	**524**	**447**	**338**	**342**	**271**
13+	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	2.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%
7-12	6.8%	6.4%	7.6%	10.9%	11.9%	9.6%	9.5%	14.2%
4-6	36.3%	35.2%	40.6%	37.2%	44.1%	43.5%	43.0%	32.2%
2-3	33.5%	32.4%	27.3%	29.7%	27.3%	29.0%	25.1%	31.5%
1	13.1%	14.9%	13.5%	12.8%	8.3%	11.0%	14.3%	12.0%
0	9.2%	9.8%	10.0%	6.9%	6.8%	5.1%	6.7%	8.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

In 2007, 42.9 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their hemoglobin A1c two to three times a year, up from 36.6 percent in 2006 as illustrated below in Table 29. *The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-12 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have a glycosylated hemoglobin measurement at least once a year*.

Table 29
Number of Times Respondents Had Hemoglobin "A1c" Checked by Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional in the Past Year, 2000-2007

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**617**	**550**	**579**	**503**	**431**	**321**	**310**	**251**
13+	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
7-12	2.1%	0.9%	2.5%	4.4%	5.4%	3.4%	2.6%	3.5%
4-6	29.3%	36.4%	40.1%	35.8%	40.0%	36.8%	37.4%	26.9%
2-3	42.9%	36.6%	33.4%	34.9%	34.9%	35.3%	34.2%	39.2%
1	16.3%	17.6%	16.0%	13.3%	13.2%	18.7%	16.8%	18.4%
0	6.2%	7.6%	7.0%	8.6%	4.4%	4.2%	6.9%	9.7%
Never heard of test	3.2%	0.8%	0.8%	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Since 2003, the majority of respondents stated they had a health professional check their feet 0 times a year as illustrated below in Table 30. *The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-14 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have at least an annual foot examination*.

Table 30
Number of Times Respondents Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations, 2000-2007

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**638**	**585**	**600**	**525**	**445**	**336**	**345**	**265**
13+	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%
7-12	3.7%	3.2%	4.0%	5.7%	4.1%	4.2%	5.3%	9.5%
4-6	20.6%	23.2%	20.9%	18.4%	25.2%	26.6%	26.5%	24.0%
2-3	24.8%	23.4%	22.1%	26.5%	23.2%	24.4%	20.8%	21.8%
1	24.1%	24.3%	23.4%	19.3%	20.8%	22.9%	20.5%	17.9%
0	26.6%	25.1%	29.1%	28.8%	25.6%	20.0%	25.9%	26.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated they have had an annual eye exam where their pupils were dilated. In 2007, 74.4 percent of the respondents stated they had an annual eye exam where their pupils were dilated, compared to 77.1 percent in 2000 as shown below in Table 31. *The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-13 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye examination.*

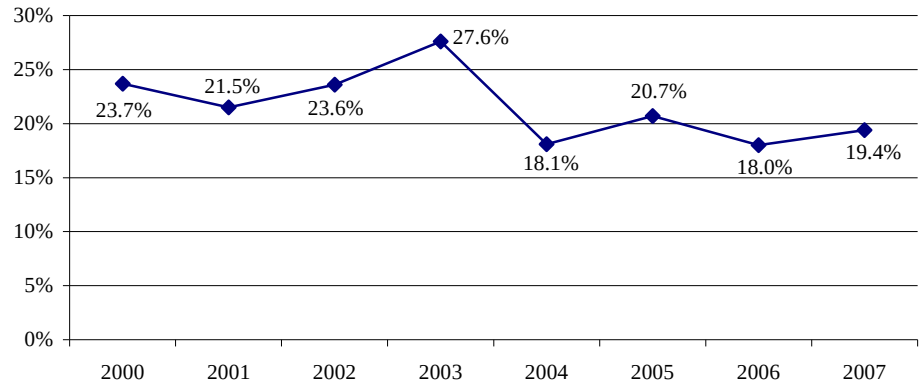
Table 31
Last Time Respondents Had an Eye Exam with Pupils Dilated, 2000-2007

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**654**	**588**	**604**	**530**	**451**	**339**	**348**	**283**
Within the 12 past months	74.4%	72.0%	73.8%	75.8%	78.6%	77.3%	77.6%	77.1%
1-2 years ago	12.4%	12.7%	12.0%	10.5%	11.3%	13.1%	10.9%	11.3%
Two or more years ago	11.4%	11.8%	12.7%	11.3%	7.2%	7.8%	9.0%	9.6%
Never	1.9%	3.5%	1.5%	2.4%	2.9%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Figure 24, below, illustrates respondents who were told that diabetes affected their eyes or that they have retinopathy. In 2007, 19.4 percent of the respondents had been told that diabetes has affected their eyes or they have retinopathy, up from an all time low of 18.0 percent in 2006.

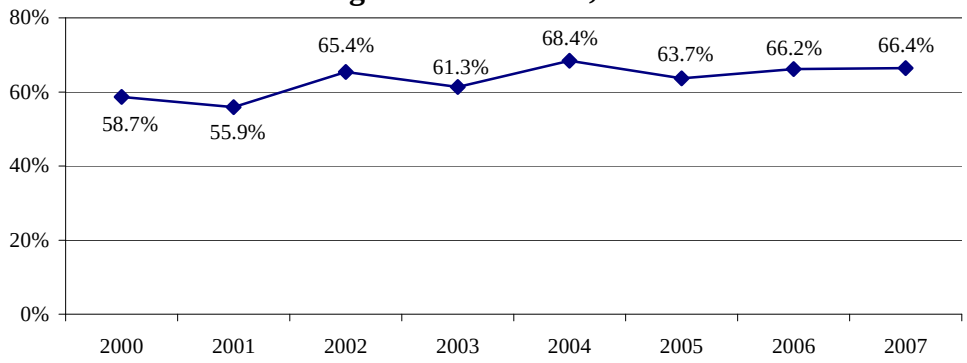
Figure 24
Respondents Told That Diabetes Has Affected Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2000-2007



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

Figure 25, below, displays the respondents that have taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes. In 2007, 66.4 percent of the respondents had taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes, up from 58.7 percent in 2000. *The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-1 is to increase the proportion of persons with diabetes who receive formal diabetes education.*

Figure 25
Respondents Who Have Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage Their Diabetes, 2000-2007



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2007

CHILDREN WITH DIABETES

Definition: Children, ages 0-17, who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor.

Prevalence of Children, Ages 0-17, with Diabetes

- South Dakota 0.5%
- There is no nationwide median for children, ages 0-17, who have diabetes

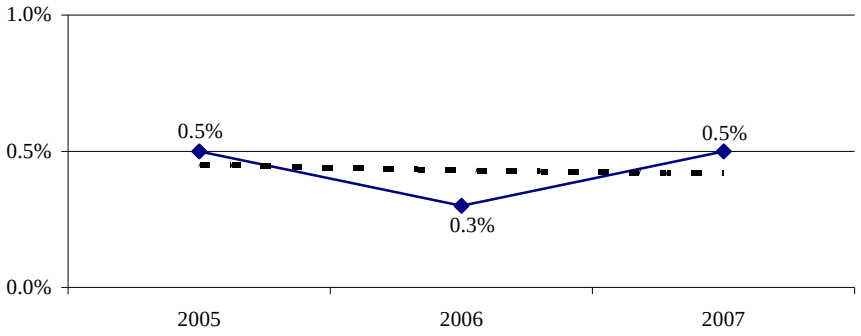
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for children, ages 0-17, who have diabetes.

Trend Analysis

This question was first asked in 2005 with 0.5 percent of children who have diabetes. There was a slight decrease in the percent of children with diabetes from 2005 to 2006 and a slight increase from 2006 to 2007.

Figure 26
Percent of Children, Ages 0-17, With Diabetes, 2005-2007



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2005-2007

Demographics

Gender There was no significant gender difference observed from the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.

Age The prevalence of diabetes in children does not seem to change as age changes.

Race There are no racial differences observed from the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.

Region There are no regional differences demonstrated by the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.

Household Income The prevalence of diabetes in children does not seem to change as household income changes.

Table 32 Children, Ages 0-17, with Diabetes, 2007			
Demographics	**# Respondents**	**% Diabetes**	**95% CI**
Total	**1,669**	**0.5**	**(0.2-1.4)**
Gender			
Male	862	0.0	-
Female	807	1.0	(0.3-2.9)
Age			
0-4	453	0.0	-
5-9	425	0.2	(0.0-1.5)
10-14	447	0.1	(0.0-0.6)
15-17	342	2.2	(0.6-7.7)
Race			
White	1,330	0.5	(0.2-1.7)
American Indian	288	0.4	(0.1-1.8)
Region			
Southeast	400	0.7	(0.1-3.6)
Northeast	340	0.0	-
Central	272	0.2	(0.0-1.1)
West	353	0.9	(0.2-3.1)
American Indian Counties	304	0.0	-
Household Income			
Less than $20,000	199	0.2	(0.0-1.1)
$20,000-$24,999	121	0.5	(0.1-3.2)
$25,000-$34,999	186	0.0	-
$35,000-$49,999	317	0.8	(0.2-3.4)
$50,000-$74,999	372	0.0	-
$75,000+	374	1.1	(0.2-5.4)

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2007